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JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Publication Office of THE WEEKLY PRESS, No. 417 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Press.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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WILLIAM STRONG, OF BERKS COUNTY.
JAMES THOMPSON, OF ERIE COUNTY.

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SENATOR,
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SECRETARY OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
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PROTHONOTARY OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN P. M'FADDEN.

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CORONER,
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COUNTY.

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TOWNSEND YEARSLEY,	JAMES DONNELLY,
JOSHUA T. OWEN,	

ROYALTY AND WHISKY.

The London *Times* contains an account of the opening of a new bridge, over what is called the "Linn of Dee," in the Scottish highlands, near Balmoral, the present residence of Queen Victoria and her family. It is duly recorded that "on the centre of the bridge the Countess of Fife, and Viscount Macduff stood, the latter with a silver salver, four glasses, and *a small decanter with whisky.*" The Queen, we are further told, "and the Prince Consort proceeded toward the bridge, where Her Majesty *was pleased to partake of a glass of whisky*, drinking "Success to the new bridge, in which toast the Prince Consort, the other members of the Royal family, and the distinguished guests present heartily joined. The Queen then walked to the tent, leaning on the arm of the Earl of Fife, *partook of some refreshment*, and soon after left the scene amid the cheers of the people. The scene altogether was one of an imposing character, and will long be remembered in the county of Mar."

Of course, as Royalty gives the example and leads the fashion, whisky-drinking will speedily become the fashion among the *haut-ton* ladies of England. They may find it rather difficult, at first, to accustom themselves to swallowing the liquor *neat*, but use makes perfect, and they will take very kindly to it, no doubt, after a time. In fulness of time, perhaps, the British fashionable ladies will carry pocket-pistols with them, charged with Glenlivet or Innishowen. If they are unable to accustom themselves to take the liquor undiluted, (the Queen prefers it without being adulterated by water,) we recommend Father Tom's recipe for punch-making to their notice. It runs thus: "First put in the whisky, then put in the sugar, and *every drop of water after that spoils the punch.*"

Drinking neat, undiluted whisky seems to run in Queen VICTORIA's family. In August, 1821, when her uncle, (George IV.) visited Dublin, an immense crowd accompanied him to the Vice-Royal Lodge. Standing on the steps of that mansion, the King drained a bumper of whisky to the health of the people, and wound up a speech with the recommendation that they should drink his health in a glass of whisky-punch that night, as he certainly should drink theirs. Queen VICTORIA, we see, follows suit, and takes her spirits without water.

In former years, when illicit distillation was very rife in Ireland and Scotland, large quantities of whisky were made, bearing the poetical name of "mountain dew" in Scotland, while it called "potheen," in Ireland. While whisky on which duty was paid bore the appellation of "Parliament," the untaxed mountain dew and potheen were known in Scotland and Ireland, as "Queen's Whisky." It was a prophetic cognomen!—though little did those who used it anticipate that the time would come when a real, live, reigning Queen would be *"pleased* to partake of a glass of whisky," in presence of her loving subjects, and afterwards go into a tent, to "partake of some refreshments,"—it being understood, we believe, that *refreshment*, in such a case, is equivalent to our own delicate word *smile*.

What will the temperance societies say? Particularly when they find not only the Queen "pleased to partake of a glass of whisky," but that following her example, her husband and children (described as "the other members of the Royal Family") are duly reported as having "*heartily* joined."

CONFIDENCE—AN INCIDENT.

An incident that occurred in this city, in 1837, is so good an illustration of the value of confidence in money, as in all other matters, that it may well be repeated. An elderly French gentleman, having ten thousand dollars which he had loaned to a merchant, on simple interest, was panic-struck like others, and called upon his debtor and politely demanded payment. "O certainly," said the merchant, turning to his book-keeper, "draw a check in favor of Mr. Crapeau for ten thousand dollars." The Frenchman looked surprised, and, with some eagerness, said: "Have you got the money—aha?" "Certainly," said the merchant, "and ready to pay it." "Aha—very well—very well—dat is all right; if you have de money I no want him; but if you no have de money I want him bad!" and he bowed himself out, leaving the money with the merchant. Comment is unnecessary.

Hon. Wm. Davidson, who represented the Charlotte, N. C., district in Congress two terms, died on the 16th ult. from injuries received a few days previous by his horse taking fright and running off with the vehicle in which he was riding. He was eighty years of age.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[For The Press.]

The most plausible and effectual plan which I have seen for the Legislature to act upon, is embodied in a letter signed "E. M.," and inserted in the *North American* of Saturday. It suggests four measures, as follows:

"I propose that the Legislature shall pass a law in the nature of a contract with the banks, embodying the following provisions:

First Let the Legislature suspend, say for two years, the operation of the penalties incurred by the banks from the recent suspension of cash payments.

Second. Let it repeal the tax now paid on dividends, and authorize the banks to charge seven per cent., instead of six, on all paper they may discount, and on all money they may loan in any other way.

"Third. In consideration of the privileges thus conferred, let the banks be required to pay the State this additional one per cent. charged on their discounts and loans, either in cash, or in State stock at par, such payment to be made quarterly on pain of forfeiture of charter.

"Fourth. Let this contract continue in force until the whole State debt is paid off.

"There are important considerations in connection with this proposition, some few of which I will briefly mention.

"Such a law cannot be repealed by any subsequent Legislature. It will be *a contract*, with a full consideration on both sides. It will instantly relieve the banks, and the community through them. It forms a fund to preserve their profits unimpaired, while the State debt will be paid off in twelve years. State stocks will rapidly rise to par. Taxation will fall annually as the debt becomes reduced. No one is required to pay seven per cent. for money, but those who borrow of the banks. These borrowers will receive some equivalent for the additional one per cent. by the reduction in their taxes. The bank discounts throughout the State, amount to at least five millions weekly. The paper thus discounted will amount to $260,000,000 per annum. One per cent. on this will amount to $2,600,000, and a clear income of this kind will wipe out the State debt in twelve years.

"I have no time to amplify, and leave others to add details. Here is a clear and comprehensive financial remedy, healing in its character, objectionable to no class, and affording to Pennsylvania an opportunity of shaking off her enormous debt such as she has never had presented to her If your banks would go before the Legislature with a definite proposition of this kind, I cannot conceive from what quarter the opposition will come.

"E. M."

These suggestions are entitled to consideration. I would amend the first by legalizing the suspension for *one* year instead of two. The second I would modify by retaining the tax on dividends; but would permit the banks to charge *seven* per cent. instead of six. The third and fourth meet my hearty concurrence, as well as that of every one with whom I have conversed upon the subject. There is no reason why the banks should be released from the present taxation, because the one per cent. additional which they are to charge is to be paid by the borrowers. It is therefore no charge upon their profits

The writer of the article signed "E M." is, however, mistaken in his estimate of the receipts from the one per cent. fund. He makes the discounts of the banks five millions per week, or two hundred and sixty millions annually; which is greatly beyond the fact; for he should have perceived that if the discounts are, what he assumes them to be, that as the paper will not average less than three months to run, his estimate must be reduced about three-fourths. Yet, if we can get a *certain* fund of $650,000 per annum, applicable to the extinguishment of the State debt, I shall consider it a great achievement, and shall be satisfied that many of the present generation will see the whole debt extinguished. I would also require that the banks should make weekly statements of their condition, which should be published in at least *two* daily papers of this city. I would also require all the banks in the State after *two* years to keep specie—one dollar for every three of their circulation and deposits. The last is a most important measure, and will go far towards protecting the public against bank suspensions. The Louisiana law requires one dollar of specie to two and a half of liabilities.

PENN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1857.

[The above communication contains many most important and attractive suggestions, and we have asked "Penn" to give us his views in support and reply to "E. M."]

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILOSOPHY ON FOOT—No. 1.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

BOSTON, September 26.

Now that railroad stocks and bonds are *down* and banks are *suspended*, Philosophy, too, may step out of the cars, *contract* a little, and go on foot. Why not? Were there not the ancient and honorable Peripatetics?

Last night at Musical Hall was a concert by the Germanias, *fifteen* cents admission—that large hall filled with not a fashionable but a respectable audience—the merchant, tradesman, mechanic, and workingman. Could any other city turn out such an audience to such an entertainment? It is the result of years of training and cultivating a musical taste and patronizing musical talent, until music has become not only a *popular* luxury, but a *popular necessary;* and now Music is enthroned among the household gods; and with such a divinity at home and in the human heart, what family and what man is not protected against some lurking, ever-wakeful demon, somewhere and somehow concealed in the dark hiding-places of his nature or of life.

This world-moving, world-regenerating Puritan mind—stern in its resolves, mighty in its action—still retains the great elemental principle, the iron, untamed, unconquerable *will*, now inflamed by fanaticism, the fiery and heroic assailant of Southern institutions, and, through them, of the sacred Union; and ere long, when this dark and fearful night of delusion shall have passed away, and the milder, holier reign of truth and reason shall dawn, how the thrones, and temples, and sceptres, and idols of insane or knavish usurpers, and unsanctified priests, shall be demolished and buried in infamous ruin! The generous and noble Puritan nature, true to truth and justice and its own majesty, will rise above the mad orgies of infidel fanatics, and of Christian infidels, and make amends to their injured brethren of the South. The day is not far distant when the emancipated New England mind will not only bow to the highest authority, and advocate *the* institution of the South as sustained and sanctioned by the Bible—no longer denouncing his brother as the man-stealer and the murderer, unfitted for the privileges and blessings of the Church, and for the kindly and gentle amenities of the social circle—but seeking in a true Christian spirit to correct its abuses, to circumscribe its power for evil, and to elevate and encourage all its influence for good; and to cheer his brother in the lot where Providence has cast him; to meet his solemn responsibilities, and to respond to the merciful design of our Common Parent, to elevate and improve the condition of a fallen and degraded race. If his brother has in any way abused and prostituted this institution to selfish and unworthy purposes; if he has fallen short of the divine purpose of its establishment, instead of joining the hue and cry of the infidel dreamers and the reckless destructionists against his own Puritan Bible and against the Declaration of Independence, the great first-born of that Bible upon our Western shores, and against the Union, which enshrines in its heart of hearts that Puritan Bible and its sacred boon, "the right to worship God;"—this same Puritan nature, presenting in one character the brightest group of human qualities the world ever knew, will yet become the advocate of *the* institution *per se*.

And the dawn of truth and reason may commence in New England, which must yet occupy the mind of the civilized world, wherever the Bible is respected and cherished. The Bible will yet vindicate itself sooner or later against all the onslaughts of infidel fanatics, which have derived temporary power from false and spurious philanthropy. Whatever Providence has established and ordained for the human welfare He will sustain; if an institution be prostituted and abused, He will rescue it and reform it to its original merciful design; if assailed, He will defend it—and where the greatest amount of human welfare requires its extinction He will raise up men and means to extinguish it, but sooner or later He will vindicate his own truth. Whatever may have been its abuses, its errors, its sin and guilt, He will yet place it in its true light before the world, as one of his own institutions for the best interest of a degraded race; and the day is not far distant when the tide of fanaticism in New England will be arrested, and when the misguided mind and heart of Old England shall bow to the authority of the Bible and shall see, recognise, and revere its true teachings.

What a glorious homage to the Truth will that be! What an eloquent and generous vindication of our Constitution and of our Government! What a spontaneous atonement to our brethren of the South!

Mem. Mistake No. 1—The great error in the slavery controversy has been, not at once, frankly and boldly, to base the great title and claim of that institution upon the Bible.

Mistake No. 2—A failure to concede its abuse, in many instances, just as the church has been abused by selfishness and hypocrisy, and just as marriage has been abused by tyranny and by infidelity.

Mistake No. 3—A failure to concede that the institution may not be perpetual; but circumstances may require that it should be supplanted by a different institution.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

As full and accurate as was our report of the brilliant display made by the Fire Department on Monday, we were, nevertheless, compelled to omit a number of scenes and incidents that came under our immediate notice. We endeavored to do justice to all the companies that appeared in the line of the parade, and we have every reason to believe that we were successful. At an early hour in the morning the entire edition of the PRESS was exhausted, and we were reluctantly compelled to witness numbers of firemen who came after papers leaving our office with the assurance that none could be had. We give below some eloquent presentation speeches, which a press of other matter excluded from our columns yesterday. The massive and handsomely chased silver fire horn presented to the Columbia Engine Company attracted much attention. It was carried by Mr. William E. Yeager, the gentlemanly president of the company. The apparatus of this efficient organization is very creditable to its liberality It was rebuilt in the fall of 1856 by Mr. John Agnew The body and gallery are made of mahogany, beautifully polished and striped with gold. From the side panels are extended a superb set of lamps, surmounted by a spread eagle.

On the front panel is the date of institution in gold letters, and on the back panel the date of corporation. The wheels and foot boards are painted claret color, and handsomely striped with gold. The officers acted as marshals on the occasion of the parade, the President, W. E. Yeager, as chief marshal, and C. Simon, Vice President, as assistant marshal. The members turned out over fifty able-bodied, and good-looking men, and with their new and superior equipments, wore a great feature of the parade. They were accompanied by the Liberty Band.

Presentation of a Banner to the Independence Fire Company.—At an early hour on Monday morning, a large assemblage met in front of the Independence Fire Company's Engine House, at Spring Garden and Twenty-fourth streets, to witness the presentation of a beautiful banner to that company, on behalf of the ladies of Fairmount and vicinity. It was adorned by an elegant and well-executed painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and contained an inscription on the reverse stating by whom it had been presented. It was constructed of elegant white satin, adorned with silver fringe, and a liberty cap gracefully surmounted it.

In presenting it, A. L. Snowden, Esq., delivered the following graceful and appropriate speech:

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the "Independence Fire Company," I have the honor of presenting to you, in behalf of the ladies of the Fifteenth ward, this most beautiful banner, as an evidence of their esteem for you as men, and of their gratitude toward you as the protectors of their property and their lives. To do justice to the occasion, and to the feelings which prompted this noble gift, and to you, gentlemen, as the members of a department which command, by its work of love and usefulness, the respect and gratitude of every good citizen, would take more time than you would be willing to spare on the morn of this gala day, and more ability, I fear, than I would be able to bring to the task. But, gentlemen, I will ask leave to address to you, and to my own feelings, were I to leave an occasion like the present go by without glancing for a moment at some of the pleasant memories that gather around the name of "fireman." If I could be silent I *cannot* forget that from your ranks have come forth men, who, for high, noble-hearted bravery, have never been surpassed, if equalled. When the shrill notes of the bugle proclaim the approaching conflict—when the clash of resounding arms mingle with the battle-cry and are echoed over the plain—the *coward* may become a hero, and die nobly in defence of his country's rights. With the fireman there are no such incentives to bravery, for often, when midnight darkness hangs over the world, and innocence and beauty are calmly slumbering in fancied security, the flames gather around them—the warning bells sound the alarm, that property, nay, more, human life is in jeopardy—the fireman is wakened from his pleasant dreams. He forgets self; the stormy night, with its cold winds and snows, and sleets, are unheeded. Quitting his warm bed, he rushes to where human life hangs on his efforts Here, if it can be found no where else in the wide universe, may be seen *true, noble, self-sacrificing bravery.* See him for hours toiling with that most terrible of elements. Without a hope of reward, save an approving conscience, while on his right hand and on his left are dangers innumerable, one false move, one false step, and he is lost! Yet, amid the devouring flames, he does, and in the very midst of the devouring flames, he does, what no